

# MICHIGAN



# FARMER,

## AND WESTERN AGRICULTURALIST.

"Agriculture is the noblest, as it is the most natural pursuit of Man."

VOLUME I.

JACKSON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1843.

NUMBER 12.

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### COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

To Professional and Practical Farmers.

NUMBER V.

#### Smut in Wheat.

MUCH has been said and written on the cause of Smut in Wheat—many theories established, and many infallible remedies proposed.—Many treat it as a disease; and most, if not all, the preventives recommended are upon the same principle, that *smut* is a *disease*.—It seems to be a generally received impression among our farmers, if not a *conceded truth*, that *smut* is a *disease*—and that the disease is to be *prevented* by sowing *clean* seed on clean ground; and where the seed is already *smut sick*, it can be *cured* by a process of *brine soaking* and *lime cleansing*.

According to the theory of my friend REYNOLDS, not the *seed* only is likely to affect the next crop, but the *soil* may be so contaminated with a deleterious substance, which he "has good reason to believe is smut," that the next crop will be "almost all smutty." This last idea, whatever truth there may be in the former, seems to me to be fallacious, and unphilosophical. Upon what principle the earth can be so affected with *smut* as to cause the wheat grown upon it to be smutty, I cannot conceive. I had supposed that *clean wheat might grow upon dirty earth*—and that *filthy ground* would produce clean vegetables.—This, at least, is chemical philosophy. Theorists are too apt to overlook general causes, or to make general results the effect of particular causes. If smut is a disease, then smutty wheat, sown, will always produce smutty wheat—and clean wheat being sown, will produce clean wheat; for like causes will always produce like results. Now this is not the fact,

as I can show by the experiments of good and observing farmers. If smutty wheat is the result of sowing smutty seed, or of sowing clean or *prepared* seed on smutty ground, why is not the produce following always smutty? or, if sowing clean seed on clean ground will produce *infallibly* clean wheat, why is it that *very smutty* wheat is *sometimes* found under such circumstances?—Or why is wheat, in some years, almost universally smutty, and, in other years, almost entirely free from smut?

How can friend REYNOLDS account for these results from his theory? If smut is a disease and that disease is the cause, and the only cause, of smut in wheat, why these results? Or why are some pieces, in certain years, smutty in certain portions of the field, particularly near the *fences*, and clear from smut in the other parts? Or why is early sown wheat, some seasons, very smutty, and late sown wheat free from the *pest*?—or vice versa, late sown wheat smutty, and early sown wheat free?

I am too skeptical to be *popular* in these wonder-working days. With many, a theory needs only to be *new* to be *swallowed*. The old rule seems to me to be best, to "prove all things." I believe, with friend Reynolds, that good farmers will be very likely to have good crops—that it is the better way, to sow *good* seed *early* and well, and the result will very likely be a good crop.

Yet the hope of the good farmer is sometimes blasted. Even the good farmer sometimes has smutty wheat. Capt. A. F. FITCH, of Michigan Centre, is a *thinking* farmer—a man of close observation—a practical, experimenting farmer;—and he has given it to me, as the result of his observation and experiments, that smut is not a disease, but the result of other and extraneous causes, beyond the control of the Agriculturist. In the fall of 18— he had a new fallow, well prepared for the seed. The wheat of that year, in his section, was generally smutty; and being affected somewhat by the notion that smutty seed would produce smutty wheat, (not exactly, that smut would *germinate* and *grow*, but that a *smutty progeny* must be begotten by *smutty progenitors*,) went to a neighboring county and procured wheat that was clean—not a smut kernel in it, either to *germinate* or *disease* the healthy kernel. A portion of this wheat, he soaked in brine and limed; another portion he sowed as it was. Not having enough of this seed to sow his whole field, he finished out the field by sowing a small quantity of his own raising, and very smutty. The result was, that his wheat was all smutty; and where

he sowed smutty seed, it was much less smutty than the rest, being sowed two weeks later.

If this *smutty theory* is correct, how came this wheat to be smutty? Clean wheat was sown on a new fallow, broken up the same season; and a part of it was brined and limed—which was equally smutty with that which was not—and that which was very smutty when sowed, was much less so when reaped, than the rest.

Again: Last fall Capt. Fitch sowed a fallow broken up the same season, with clean seed, and the crop produced was free from smut. A part of the same new fallow, in the same field, side by side, he let P. RICHARDS sow; (who, by-the-bye, is a very excellent farmer;) the ground was equally well prepared; and sowed with the same *kind of seed*, but a few days later. The wheat sowed by P. Richards was very smutty. P. B. RING likewise sowed a new fallow last fall, in the same neighborhood, and with the same seed. His was free from smut, except the south part of the field near the fence, which faced to the north—there it was very smutty, some two or three rods from the fence.

Various other observations and experiments might be mentioned, all of which go to show that smut is not a disease, but the result of other causes. I will pursue the subject in my next.

M. W., OUT EAST.

Jackson Co., September, 1843.

AMERICAN FRUIT ABROAD.—In one of Mr. Weed's letters, he speaks of the superiority of American strawberries, raspberries, plums, &c., as compared with those produced in England. This superiority extends to and is still more marked in the case of apples. An American gentleman in London last year stopping at a fruit stand, asked for some apples. Various kinds were shown him. Not liking the looks, he enquired if they had none better. "Oh, yes sir," was the reply, "we have a few American apples," and they were accordingly produced.

HOW TO RUIN A SON.—Let him have his own way—allow him free use of money—suffer him to rove where he pleases on the Sabbath day—do not inquire into the character of his companions—call him to no account for his evenings—furnish him with no stated employment. Pursue this course, and you will experience a most marvellous deliverance, if you have not to mourn over a debased and ruined child. Thousands have realized the sad result, and have gone mourning to their graves.



(Western N. York Correspondence of the Michigan Farmer.)

**Michigan System of Farming, et cetera.**

BY A "GENESEE FARMER."

**NUMBER II.**

MR. EDITOR:—I continue my thoughts on Michigan and Michigan Farming.

In one particular your farmers have vastly the advantage of those in Western New York—that is, in the absence of foul weeds.—Many farms in this section are nearly overrun with red root, dock, St. John's wort, and that prince of nuisances, the Canada thistle. This latter, I see on my recent visit to your State, has made great inroads around Detroit. I hope, for the honor of the State, it may be kept there; but "unceasing vigilance is the price of liberty." They are the easiest things in the world to keep out, if only taken in time; but if, as it has been in this State, they are neglected until they get a firm hold, it is almost impossible to entirely kill them. Let your farmers declare an exterminating war against all kinds of foul weeds, and Michigan may be kept clear of these pestilences, which have been such trouble to many other portions of our country.

Sorrel seemed to be a great trouble in many sections of Michigan; particularly on those sandy plains it appeared to be the greatest pest most farmers had to contend with. I saw many fields entirely covered with it, where nothing else could get a hold. There need be no trouble with this, if rightly managed. In the first place, keep the land rich. On rich lands, sorrel will not grow to any amount. But where the lands are reduced, and it has gained admittance to the exclusion of almost every thing else, make use of those inexhaustible beds of lime which your marshes afford. Some marshes which I examined contain Carbonate of Lime, from six inches to one foot in thickness,—one of the best manures in existence for wheat or most other crops. Spread this upon land and it will take up the sour Oxalic Acid, the base of all sorrel.

On those plains, even where the land has no predilection to run to sorrel and the foul grasses, I think a good coat of lime would well pay all expense, by the greatly increased crop. Carbonate of Lime, and Sulphate of Lime, (Gypsum,) together would be the right kind of material (if Gypsum could be obtained at reasonable rates,) to make wheat grow in a way that would frighten even a Wolverine.

I saw one piece of wheat in the town of York, Washtenaw county, that I should not think would yield over one bushel per acre. The ground was clean, and appeared to have been ploughed very well, but there was a lack of every thing to make wheat of. The soil seemed to be almost a pure Sillex, containing neither animal nor mineral matter. If this land had been manured, and a good coat of lime put upon it, the owner might have had a crop of wheat.

In fruit Michigan will soon excel. Some of the finest young orchards I ever saw, were in Michigan; and I was very much pleased to find that most of the fruit was good fruit.

But many large and otherwise enterprising farmers had not a fruit tree set. With such a soil, and such advantages to obtain the best and choicest kinds of fruit as the Messrs. LAY, of Ypsilanti, offer, they must be without excuse. Apples, at least, will do as well there as in any part of the world; and peaches, pears, plums, &c., seem to thrive finely.

But the farmers' GARDENS are hard cases. Scarcely a decent garden did I see around a farm-house in Michigan. Why is this?—Where are our female friends? Why do they not improve the flower garden? Alas, many times because there is no fence to secure it from the cattle, and other intruders! The plains of Michigan present the finest wild flowers I ever beheld, and if they were only transferred to the garden, and cultivated with care, what a rich harvest for the lovers of flowers!

Another thing: I think the people pay too little attention to reserving shade trees.—Why could not small trees be left on both sides of the road, so that the highways might present the appearance of a shady lawn.—To those who would wish ever to dispose of their farm, such an appearance would add greatly to the value of it, and to its comfort, also, for those who intend it for a home.

In my next, I purpose giving you my thoughts relative to your Stock, &c.

Yours, F. W. S.

Monroe County, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

**For Farmers and Others.****SUNDRY RECIPES—INFALLABLY TRUE.**

*To make Tallow soft like Lard.*—Let it stand before it is tried, until it has become tainted. This makes excellent candles, especially for warm weather; as they will remain in any position, just as you please to place them—only recollect to place them in a horizontal position!

*How to keep Caterpillars from Orchards.*—Never set out any fruit trees. This is sure. You may suffer some little inconvenience from want of fruit; but never mind it, you can buy what little you want—or, if you should not happen to be able to buy, you can take it from your neighbors' orchards!

*To learn children to cry.*—Give them whatever they cry for. Never fear for the result. They will soon learn the art of ruling, which, of course, will be of much service to them in after life.

*To gain the confidence of your children.*—Try to govern them by threats which you do not intend to execute. Tell them you will "skin them alive"—"cut off their ears"—"sell them to the black man," &c. Frighten them also with rats, snakes, and dark cellars; and never fear, for you will soon get their confidence to such an extent that they will know exactly how much of what you say is to be believed.

So much for so much. May be I will give you some more, some other time.

JONAS DOOLITTLE.

September, 1843.

**Circular.****To School Directors of Districts, and School Inspectors of the Township:**

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned would respectfully remark, that should the forms which have been prepared and printed by him, not be obtained by each of your Boards before they make their annual reports, it may be convenient for you to know, even in this way, that the headings of the columns (first) of the District Reports, are:

1. Whole number of children in the district between the ages of four and eighteen.
2. Number attending school under four and over eighteen.
3. Whole number that have attended school during the year.
4. Length of time a school has been kept by a qualified teacher.
5. Name of each qualified teacher.
6. Time kept by each qualified teacher.
7. Wages paid each qualified teacher.
8. Average length of time each scholar over four and under eighteen has attended school during the year.
9. Amount of money received from town treasurer.
10. Amount of money raised in district.
11. Purposes for which it was raised.
12. Books used in the district school.
13. Number of scholars who have attended private schools during the year within the district.
14. Number of scholars who have thus attended between four and eighteen.
15. Number of scholars residing within the district.
16. Number of scholars residing out of the district.

*Second.* The headings of the columns of the reports of School Inspectors, are:

1. The whole number of districts in the township.

2. Amount of money for township library, to wit: 1. Amount raised. 2. Received.

Here must be added "the several particulars set forth in the reports of said Directors," and in as many columns, and with the same headings as are seen in said reports.

The forms referred to, and the school law, will be found with the Clerks of the counties.

Your obedient servant,

O. C. COMSTOCK,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 4, 1843.

THE WORLD has been governed too much. Attempts, by positive legislation, to advance a country's prosperity, have all failed.—That prosperity has a different source and is fed by other fountains. It must spring from the enterprise and intelligence; the minds and hearts of the people. Having such an origin, its streams will be perpetual and healthful. It will make for itself channels and courses thro' the whole country. Its influence will be felt every where. It will act on the government, which will reciprocate its advantages.

Do not neglect to save the best and earliest specimens of your crops for next year's seed.



## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## Letter to the Cottage Girls of Michigan.

MY YOUNG FRIENDS:—

With the permission of our friend, the Editor, these few lines shall be devoted exclusively to you; not the accomplished daughters of the refined—but you, the little cottage girls of ten and twelve years, that in my occasional rides I have seen playing by the roadside, with torn and soiled dresses, dirty faces, and uncombed, sun-burnt hair falling on your shoulders in "beautiful disorder."

And you, too, whose good sense has taught you to be more tidy and industrious—I shall be happy to strengthen your good resolutions.

Now, I am not going to prohibit all relaxation and amusement; but it would be well if you could learn to blend usefulness with amusement, instruction with delight. Did you ever think that by assisting your good mother in her household duties, supplying the wants, and soothing the fretfulness of a little brother or sister, or perusing some useful book, you could find as much real pleasure as you could in idling away your time with equally idle associates? Most assuredly you can, and much more; for, by pursuing such a course, you will promote good humor in other members of the family, receive the approbation of your parents, and what is more than all, you will enjoy the smiles of an approving conscience.

Do not say you have nothing to do. I cannot imagine a case where this could be true. Some people will tell us to let you alone, for children will be children. I would not have it otherwise, but I would have you be *good children*, and in order to accomplish this object I will offer you a few general rules of conduct.

In the morning, rise with the sun, and wash yourself thoroughly with cold or lukewarm water. This is essential to the health of both mind and body. Comb your hair, and if it will not naturally hang in ringlets, it is a good and fashionable way to confine it in one or two braids, tied at the end with a ribbon. When this is done, you are ready with clean hands and a light heart to wait your mother's bidding; and whatever she bids you do, do it with your might. Habituate yourselves to clasp utensils firmly with those little hands, that you may not, by spilling and breaking, do more hurt than good. Instead of romping and tearing your clothes, for an already over-taxed mother to mend, employ a portion of your time in repairing and putting in order your little wardrobe. There are a thousand little offices of kindness which you can perform, and while time is so precious every moment should be employed in reading, instructing your younger brothers and sisters, running of errands, working in the garden, and many other things, as advertisers say "too numerous to mention."

Your education is now rapidly progressing, and your school hours should be diligently improved. If you are the idle little girl I described in the commencement of my letter, it may be hard to follow these directions at first; but by constantly reflecting that you

are doing right, and witnessing the happy change that your feeble efforts have produced in your home, you will be encouraged and find more real pleasure than you ever did in your "play." You should always remember that you were placed here to do good, and prepare for a future state of happiness; and with this end constantly in view, you will seldom fail to do right.

Your friend, L. F.  
Jackson, August, 1843.

For the Michigan Farmer.

## "Woman is my Theme."—Sterne.

MR. EDITOR:—It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure that I observe that our female friend "L. F." has become a regular contributor for your excellent journal. The acquisition of efficient and able contributors, is ever gratifying alike to Publisher and Patron of any journal or publication; but when we humble tillers of the soil find our fair friends boldly stepping forward to stimulate and encourage us in our laudable efforts to improve and elevate the standard of our occupation, we feel not only gratified but sure of success—for any good and laudable object, to which WOMAN lends her aid, *must prosper*. The communication of "L. F.," in a late number of the Farmer, contained so many truths upon the subject of Education that I have been induced to ask a place for the following in your columns—considering your journal the proper medium for communications upon any subject of general and public utility, both on account of its extensive circulation and general usefulness.

Feeling my own incompetency to do it justice, I trust that "L. F." or some one whose eye may fall on this, may be induced to take the subject up and give it that attention which its importance demands.

If the women of a country be its pride and ornament—if they are to be entrusted to mould and train the minds of those who are to wield the destinies of that country in coming years, in council and in field, how vitally important it is, then, that they should be properly educated for the task. That the system of Female Education (generally pursued) in this country is injudicious and demands thorough reform, I think no one will attempt to deny. But why it is so, is a question not so easily answered. It is not because the God of Nature has implanted in the fairer sex, minds less susceptible of improvement, neither is it a lack of genius or a want of stability of character—for the remembrance of the names of a Sigourney, a Hemans, or a More, and hundreds of other bright and shining ornaments in the galaxy of literature with which our age is encircled, must forever put to flight the arguments of those who assert any of the foregoing as reasons why females should not be educated in like manner as the sterner sex.

It is not unfrequently the case, in this country, that when a young lady leaves a seminary of learning, if she can warble a few fashionable airs, can chatter a little French jargon, and display her form with advantage at the piano, she is considered sufficiently accom-

plished—while she is nearly or quite ignorant of the more necessary or useful branches of an education. I would not wish to be understood as disapproving of the attainment of these accomplishments when they can be obtained without sacrificing time and money which ought to be expended in the acquirement of the more useful and beneficial branches of an education; far from it, for I think they add bright charms to female loveliness, when otherwise well educated. But that they should absorb the spring time of life, to the exclusion of those more necessary accomplishments, I consider as detrimental to the morals, well being, and happiness of society.

In conclusion, I would appeal to all concerned. If you wish your daughters to become dutiful children, to make friends, virtuous wives, and affectionate mothers—mothers capable of teaching their offspring in the "way they should go," and pointing out to them the paths of glory, rectitude and honor—if so, avoid the present system of female education, where the pupil is induced to neglect the *substantial and real* to pursue the *ornamental and visionary*, simply to gratify the cupidity of those who are entrusted with their education, by thus obtaining an "extra" fee.

G. W. L.

Marion, Liv. Co., Sept. 1, 1843.

**TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.**—Mix dry and well rubbed together two tea-spoonful of cream of tartar, with a quart of flour—then dissolve three-fourths of a tea-spoonful of super carbonate of Soda in a sufficient quantity of sweet milk; mix the whole together and *bake immediately*. If water be used instead of sweet milk, add a little shortening.

If the above directions be strictly followed, Bread will be produced of superior *lightness and whiteness*—and no person, having once tasted of it made in this way, would willingly resort to the common method of producing the *staff of life*.

**TOMATO KETCHUP.**—Bake your tomatoes, ripe and peeled, in a brown earthen pan, in a cool oven; then press out the juice and pulp, through a sieve. Next, to each quart of juice and pulp add one-fourth lb. of salt, 2 ounces of shallots (or onions,) 1 oz. of ground black pepper, quarter of an ounce mace; the same weight of allspice, ginger and nutmeg.—Pound the spices together and boil them with the tomato pulp half an hour; then pass the mixture through a sieve, and when cold bottle it. This will keep good for years.

**TOMATO SAUCE.**—Take ripe tomatoes, cut them in two, press out the pulp and separate the seeds; then put them into a skillet with some savory sauce and a little salt. When of the thickness of pea soup, rub it through a coarse cloth, boil it to the consistence of marmalade, put it into jars, and in a day after pour over it lard or butter, and tie down with oiled paper.—*Albany Cultivator*.

THEY who talk degradingly of women, have not sufficient taste to relish their excellencies, or purity enough to court their acquaintance.



## MICHIGAN FARMER.

JACKSON.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1843.

## Jackson Co. Ag. and Horticultural Society.

It gives us great pleasure to publish the subjoined proceedings of a Convention of the Farmers and Friends of Agricultural Improvement in Jackson County. The Convention was not so numerously attended as it would have been at a less busy season; but those who did attend exhibited such an interest in the matter for which they were convened as gave evidence that what was wanting in numbers would be supplied by their energy and industry. Every one present appeared fully awake to the importance and necessity of organizing and sustaining an Agricultural Association in this county. It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings, that a Society was organized, and that its first meeting is to be held on the 11th of October next.—We hope that the meeting will be numerously attended by the farmers of the various towns in the county. And we would appeal to the generous and enterprising farmers of the county, to sustain the Society, by becoming members, and thus enhancing its and their own interests. If they but do this, Jackson County may soon boast of having one of the best Ag. Societies in the West.

Remembering that the object of the Society is Improvement—that it is to do good, by benefitting its members and promoting the Agricultural Interests of the County and the State—that the cause is one to advance which men of all parties can heartily unite—Let there be a full attendance at the next meeting of the Society.

PURSUANT to notice, a respectable number of the Farmers and Friends of Agricultural Improvement met in Convention, at the Court House in the village of Jackson, on the 3d of September instant—for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Association in the County of Jackson. The Convention was organized by calling Dr. J. G. CORNELL, of Spring Arbor, to the Chair, and appointing D. D. T. MOORE as Secretary.

On motion, a Constitution prepared for the former Society, was read by the secretary.

*Voted*, That a committee of seven be appointed to revise and amend said Constitution, and report to this Convention.

Whereupon, Messrs. P. B. Ring, J. L. Videto, Aaron Reynolds, Marcus Wakeman, Lewis Keeler, A. F. Fitch, and E. W. Packard were appointed such committee.

The committee reported a Constitution for a Jackson County Agricultural and Horticultural Society—which, after being read, dis-

cussed and amended, was adopted by the Convention.

*Voted*, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draft By-Laws, and to report the same at the next meeting of the Society.

And Messrs. J. L. Videto, D. D. T. Moore, G. C. Chatfield, M. Wakeman, and T. E. Gidley were appointed as said committee.

*Voted*, That a committee of five be appointed to select, and present to the Convention, the names of suitable persons for officers of the Society.

And Messrs. M. W. Southworth, P. E. DeMill, P. B. Ring, J. L. Videto, and A. F. Fitch were appointed such committee.

After a short absence, the committee presented the subjoined report:

*For President*—JAMES VIDETO, of Spring Arbor.

*1st Vice President*—A. F. FITCH, Leoni.

*2d* “ “ JOTHAM WOOD, Jackson.

*3d* “ “ ALVIN CLARK, Grass Lake.

*4th* “ “ MORGAN CASE, Napoleon.

*For Treasurer*—P. E. DEMILL, Jackson.

*For Rec. and Cor. Secretary*—D. D. T. MOORE, Jackson.

*For Board of Directors*—RALPH UPDIKE, 2d, of East Portage; Mr. BABBETT, Grass Lake; F. C. WATKINS, Napoleon; A. S. HEWETT, Columbia; G. C. CHATFIELD, Leoni; R. S. CHENEY, Hedrietta; M. DORRELL, Rives; M. W. SOUTHWORTH, Jackson; F. PIERCE, Liberty; DANIEL PORTER, Hanover; T. E. GIDLEY, Sandstone; N. TOWNLEY, Tompkins; S. H. LUDLOW, Springport; N. ALLEN, Parma; LEWIS KEELER, Concord; E. L. WOODEN, Pulaski; J. L. VIDETO, Spring Arbor.

On motion, the report was accepted and adopted by the Convention.

*Voted*, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Michigan Farmer.

*Voted*, That this Convention now adjourn, to meet again at the same place on the 2d Wednesday (the 11th) of October ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

J. G. CORNELL, Ch'n.

D. D. T. MOORE, Sec'y.

## The Largest and Heaviest Beet!

That we have ever seen, is now occupying a conspicuous place in our sanctum. It is of the variety termed *Large White French Sugar Beet*,—measures twenty-six inches in circumference, and weighs ONLY seventeen and a half pounds! Can any body beat this beet?

The Beet was cultivated by Mr. JAMES GEMMELL, in the garden of PHILIP THURBER, Esq., of this Village. Mr. G. says the seed from which it grew was planted quite late, (in June,) upon a light, sandy soil—that the soil was manured only with ordinary long manure—and that no extra labor has been devoted to its culture. He thinks that he will yet have many others much larger than this, from the same garden, as this one was just beginning to grow, and would have become considerably larger had it remained in the earth a few weeks longer.

## Improvement of Stock.

SO FAR as we are acquainted, the farmers of this State have, as yet, but little improved or superior Stock. The general neglect of improvement in this matter, particularly in Central Michigan, is often adverted to by farmers from the east. “Why is it,” asked an intelligent agricultural friend from Western New York of us, a few days since, “that the farmers of Jackson and adjacent counties, pay so little attention to breeding and improvement in Cattle, Sheep and Swine.” We were puzzled to give a true and satisfactory answer. Indeed, we know of no good reason why this important branch of husbandry should receive so little attention among us. Good stock of all necessary kinds, is almost indispensable for, and indisputable evidence of, a good farmer—and it is far more profitable to raise and keep superior breeds of animals, than the mere apologies for farm stock which dis-grace the fields, stables and styes of many of our otherwise enterprising farmers. Let there be thorough reform in a matter wherein reform and improvement are so greatly needed.

In connection with this subject (more fully to discuss which we leave for a future No.,) we would direct the attention of our agricultural readers, and all interested in the improvement of farm-stock, to the advertisement of Mr. HENTIG, of Marshall, published on the last page of this number. We hope that many of our friends will favor Mr. H., and benefit themselves, by obtaining of him some of his superior stock. Of Cotswold Sheep we know but little from our own observation; but, from knowledge of others, we are opinion that the breed is admirably adapted to the soil and climate of Michigan. In relation to the *Berkshires* we need say nothing. All who are acquainted with the breed, know full well the many advantages to be derived from raising *Berkshires*, in preference to the long, lean, lank and slab-sided pointers which are so common (and so unprofitable,) with many of our farmers.

EXPLANATION.—In consequence of a lack of help in the office, we are obliged to act as editor, printer, clerk, and man-of-all-work, “about these days.” This is our only apology for the late appearance of this number of the Farmer, and also for the limited attention bestowed upon its editorial columns.

We intended to review the several Original Papers which appear in this number, but have neither time nor space to do so. They will be found able and interesting.



For the Michigan Farmer.

**"It takes them so long to grow."**

"Jock, when ye hae naething else to do, ye may be sticking in a tree; it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."

"My father tauld me so forty year sin', but I naer fand time to mind him."—SIR WALTER SCOTT.

ABOUT a mile west of the village of Jackson lives Mr. WALL, who, for five years past, has furnished the house keepers of town with fruit for preserves. Being asked how it happened that he and his next neighbor furnished nearly all the fruit for market, he replied:

"Our neighbors do not think it worth while to set out trees, because it takes them so long to grow. They do not buy land to live on; but intend only to improve it, by cutting down the timber and building a cabin, when they mean to sell out, go and improve another farm in the same way. They do not expect to live long enough—or to live long enough in one place—to derive any benefit from fruit trees. They consider it no object to set them out, by way of improvement, to sell, or for others to enjoy.

"Ten years ago, when I came into the country, I left these trees at the door of my brother-in-law, never expecting to see them again; but hoping they would do somebody good. He put them around the garden where you see them. Now I own the place, I find them a great convenience; for the trees will work when I cannot. I have sold seven bushels of plums, this year, from those first three trees. My egg plums, you see, are most ripe.

"Come about the 20th, and I think you will find some of those fine peaches mellow."

Now, reader, if you are young—that is, not over *eighty*—do not think it useless to set out fruit trees, or to put the seed in the ground, because "it will take them so long to grow." If you live in Jackson, take a basket, go and buy some of those fine peaches: and when your basket is filled, the old sailor will pay you for the visit, by telling you how he served his country during the Revolution, and how his Captain decoyed three vessels from a British convoy and captured them, in the Bay of Biscay.

This young cultivator, who gives this lesson in husbandry, has had some experience in the world; for you must understand that Mr. Wall is now *eighty-five* years old, and was *seventy-five* when he brought the fruit trees to Michigan.

September 12, 1843.

**MONROE, the Flour Emporium of Michigan.**—Yesterday, our streets presented the rich and gratifying spectacle of *one hundred wagons* from Tecumseh, laden with *ONE THOUSAND BARRELS OF FLOUR*, which were received at our ware-houses for shipment eastward.—The daily influx of Wheat at our harbors and Mills is estimated at 25 to 50 wagon loads.—The business on the Southern rail road at this time, requires at least 20 cars, in addition to the 22 now constantly running; and when completed to Hillsdale, many more still will be necessary.—*Monroe Advocate.*

**Encouragement.**

Since our last publication, we have received much substantial encouragement—giving most gratifying evidence that our labors in endeavoring to furnish the Farmers of Michigan with a good Agricultural Journal, are appreciated. Many old subscribers have "liquidated their liabilities," while scores of our best farmers are subscribing, and otherwise aiding in sustaining the Farmer. Thanks, grateful and hearty thanks, to all real Patrons and Friends of the Michigan Farmer. With their continued assistance, we have nothing to fear in regard to the future prosperity of the paper—and those who, at first, doubted whether it would be sustained, will soon find (if indeed they have not already discovered,) that the farmers of the Peninsular State are able and willing to extend a generous support to an agricultural journal of THEIR OWN.

OUR BRETHREN of the Michigan Press—to whom we are greatly indebted for past favors—will render us under renewed obligations for their generosity and kindness, by noticing the improvements recently presented in the Farmer. The engravings were not promised in our prospectus, but we hope to receive sufficient encouragement—we mean *substantial patronage*—to defray the extra expense of embellishing the paper, at least once a month, during the remainder of the year. Other improvements will be made in the paper, as soon as it receives sufficient support to secure us against loss in so doing.

**CORNSTALK SUGAR.**—Messrs. Hubbard & Burdick, of Kalamazoo, have engaged in the manufacture of sugar from cornstalk. We have not seen any specimens of the sugar, but were shown, when there last week, a sample of molasses from the same ingredient, which for transparency, purity, and fine flavor, surpassed the best sugar house. This, of itself, may yet become a great source of wealth to the State—at all events it will prove a great saving. Farmers, encourage your own.—Send not a dollar abroad for that which you can manufacture or procure at home.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

**SUGAR.**—The Sugar Factory of Messrs. Burdick & Hubbard is now in full operation.—We have seen several samples of their manufacture. They were all of quality equal to any made from the sugar maple.—*Kal. Gaz.*

**LARGE TOMATOES.**—We have been presented with a tomatoe, raised in the garden of J. D. STANDISH, in this village, which measures seventeen and a half inches in circumference, and weighs one pound and fourteen ounces. Can any body beat that?—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

**SUMMARY.**

**PROLIFIC ROSE.**—It is said that Captain Mack, of the English Navy, has in his garden at Neston, England, a rose bush, or tree, of a peculiar species, which now bears 3,700 flowers, besides rose huds innumerable.

In one county in Indiana, there were, ten years since, sixty distilleries—now the whole county contains but two. In Lancaster, Pa., the great seat of distilleries, only two are now remaining.

It is said that Gov. Shelby, of Kentucky, has a hundred acre field of corn, which will average 100 bushels to the acre.

The New Haven Daily Herald acknowledges the receipt of some pears from a tree two hundred years old.

THE Governor of Iowa has been unsuccessful in his efforts to treat with the Indians for the sale of the "neutral ground."

The population of Wisconsin is now estimated at 65,000.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Burnham, of Boston, coughed up a half grown live frog the other day, which hopped about a little and then turned on its back and died. So says the Transcript on the authority of the Rev. gentleman, who thinks his wife swallowed the "critter" when a tadpole.

A BAPTIST Clergyman and his wife, who reside in the vicinity of Boston, have the pleasure daily of gathering around their fire-side, four daughters, who were born in the four different quarters of the globe, viz: one in Europe, one in Asia, one in Africa, and one in America.

WHEN you eat a superier peach or plum, and cannot preserve the stone, throw it into the next field; the owner can easily root it out, or transplant it, if he does not wish it to grow there.—*Lacon.*

THE poorest of all family goods are indolent females. If a wife knows nothing of domestic duties beyond the parlor or the boudoir, she is a dangerous partner in these times of pecuniary uncertainty.

BLACK your own boots, shave your own face, iron your own hat, get some friend to cut your hair, and let your wife patch your garments should they need it, instead of purchasing new ones, such HARD TIMES as these.

TO GET on in the world, and be healthy; be honest, temperate, industrious, mind your own business, and be sure to pay for your newspaper regularly.

"We have omitted, we believe, to notice the MICHIGAN FARMER, published at Jackson, by D. D. T. MOORE. We will only say now, that it fully realizes the anticipations we formed and expressed concerning it, when Mr. Moore issued his prospectus. It is in a word an excellent publication, which every farmer in Michigan, who can possibly afford it, should patronize. The price is only one dollar per annum. Go and subscribe for it, without delay."—*Detroit Advertiser.*



## SELECTIONS.

From the New Genesee Farmer.  
Remedy for Smut in Wheat.

MR. EDITOR:—Your journal circulating extensively through the wheat growing portion of our own State, you will permit me to enjoin upon the wheat producers the necessity of *brining* and rolling in *lime* the seed before sowing, with a view to eradicate *smut*. This remedy for a serious evil, magnified the current season to an alarming extent by neglect to practice it, is not new to the intelligent *book-farming* husbandman; and my only object now in addressing you, is to confirm the testimony of others.

I will briefly state, for the benefit of all concerned the proof as practised last year by myself. I used two ordinary sized wash-tubs, one of which contained some 4 or 5 pails of strong brine, and upon the top of the other tub (resting upon two slats) was placed a bushel and a half basket of wheat. The brine was then poured upon the wheat, and was quickly deposited, by leakage through the basket, into the tub below it. On emptying the basket, the same brine was used to saturate a similar quantity, and so on to the amount of ten or twelve bushels. If my memory serves me right, I used about a bushel of fresh slaked lime to that quantity of seed. After thus preparing, it was carted to the field in barrels.—The seed was sown upon the field which you saw, Mr. Editor, in July when I had the pleasure of meeting you here, and I am certain of the fact, that not a head of smut was detected when harvesting it.

In regard to another field of some twenty acres, not having any more lime on hand when it was sown, I neglected to prepare the seed as above, and the consequence was, there was some smut, but not to that extent of some of my neighbors' fields. I shall take especial care this season, to brine and roll in lime all my seed, and if my brother wheat growers desire to sell the "clean thing," and what is of greater consequence, make, if possible, their wives and daughters more amiable by having *white bread*—they will do likewise.

L. A. MORRELL.

Lake Ride, Tompkins Co., N. Y.

**BUTTER AND EGGS.**—Our domestic animals are not in the habit of striking for higher wages, but we should scarcely wonder if our cows and hens should propose conventions for deciding on ulterior movements. Only think of new sweet butter made from clover pastures, hawked about the streets, and finally exchanged perhaps for groceries at six cents per lb. And eggs gathered daily from their cosy nests in the clean straw, and deemed a drug at six cents a dozen. Yet this has been the state of things in most of our country villages, and hundreds if not thousands of tons of butter and myriads of eggs have been disposed of at these prices. If our animals will continue to produce at such prices, they must be very good natured, to say the least of them.

ENCOURAGE youth to contend with and overcome difficulties.

## Things that do not Look Well.

It does not look well to let the garden grow up to weeds, and then say that a garden is good for nothing.

It does not look well to have a gate without hinges, held up in the gateway by a prop in a "slantindicular" position, leaving at the bottom an aperture through which some hog with a convenient snout, can get through into the garden or field.

It does not look well for a man to thump and abuse his horses or oxen, just to try his whip; or to suffer his boys to do so.

It does not look well to keep the horse in a stable not cleaned, till his hind feet are 45 degrees higher than his fore feet, so that he is obliged to rear up to get himself on a level every time he wishes to swallow a little hay or oats.

It does not look well to have the women hang out the clothes on rough and thorny bushes, and tear them in getting them off, when a neat line would save that trouble.

It does not look well for a man to keep two or three hungry dogs, when he can hardly keep a cow or pig; and for no purpose but to worry the neighbors' cattle and annoy the neighborhood with continual barking.

It does not look well for farmers' daughters to be drumming at the piano, while they do not know of what butter is made, and pretend to suppose a cow is a rhinoceros.

It does not look well for any body's daughters to walk the streets in kid slippers in December, and lace themselves so cruelly that their voices waste away, and their cheeks turn to the color of moonlight.—*Selected.*

## THE FERTILIZING PROPERTY OF CHARCOAL.

—A correspondent of the New Farmers' Journal, an English print, states that during a sojourn in one of the central departments of France, he learned that some of the most productive farms were originally very sterile; but that for a number of years their proprietors had given them a light dressing of charcoal, which had resulted in a large yield of wheat of excellent quality. Since his return to England he has tried the experiment upon his own lands with the same happy effect.—The charcoal should be well pulverized, and sown after a rain or in a still, damp day.—Even in England, the writer says, "the expense is a mere trifle, in comparison with the permanent improvement effected, which on grass is truly wonderful." He states one other very important result from its liberal use. "I am quite satisfied that, by using charcoal in the way described, *rust in wheat will be entirely prevented*; for I have found in two adjoining fields, one of which was coated and the other manured with farmyard dung, the latter was greatly injured by rust, while that growing in the other was perfectly free from it."

HALF a spoonful of ground black pepper, one tea-spoonful of brown sugar, and one table-spoonful of cream, mixed well together, and placed in a plate, will attract and destroy flies, without any danger of poisoning children.

## Pay as you go.

Extract from Gen. McDuffie's address to the South Carolina State Agricultural Society: "I have known many men who were considered bad planters, and who made small crops, yet in a series of years have grown wealthy by this very simple rule, which I once heard laid down by a friend. He never made large crops, and when asked how he got rich so much faster than his more energetic neighbors, said, 'My neighbors begin at the wrong end of the year. They make their purchases at the beginning of it, on a credit; I make mine at the end of it and pay down the cash.' And here I am reminded of a saying of the late John Randolph of Virginia. A man not more remarkable for his genius and eccentricity, than for the profound philosophical truths which sometimes escaped him, like the response of an inspired oracle. In the midst of one of his splendid rhapsodies in the Senate of the United States, he paused, and fixing his eyes on the presiding officer, exclaimed—'Mr. President, I have discovered the Philosopher's Stone. It consists in these four plain English monosyllables—PAY AS YOU GO.'"

## Forming Ponds in Fields.

To the Editors of the Tennessee Agriculturist: Gentlemen:—I observe in your excellent Journal before me, (the February No.) an inquiry relative to the manner of forming Ponds in fields. I will submit to you a plan that has proved efficacious. Find a natural depression or basin, however slight, near the centre of which dig a hole about two feet deep and twelve or fourteen inches in diameter, insert a strong stake, or post, (not large enough, however, to fill the hole by several inches)—shovel around it the dirt well mixed with salt, ram well, sprinkle some salt around the stake and call up your stock to lick, and leave them to go to it at will.

After a few rains the water will begin to stand at a respectful distance around the stake, and in no great while, you will have a permanent pond.

Green-Wood, Ky., April 1843.

**SMUTTY WHEAT** should never be threshed nor handled in wet or moist weather. It should never be trodden out by cattle or horses. It should be fanned in dry weather with a powerful machine, and fanned more faithfully than ordinary wheat. It should never be moved, even to market except in dry weather.

THE honorary degrees of A. M. and M. D. were conferred upon Dr. Douglas Houghton, of Detroit, Mich. at the late commencement of Geneva College. Dr. Houghton was formerly from this place and is well known as the able State Geologist of Michigan, and professor of Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry in the University of Michigan, located at Ann Arbor.—*Fredonia Censor.*

NEVER expect your lands to give you much if you give them little; nor to make you rich if you make them poor.



**The Farmer's Profession.**

Princely patriarchs, prophets, kings, philosophers, the great of all ages, have honored Agriculture with their particular regard.—The pursuit is indeed laborious; but labor is no longer an evil, except in its excess. The cheerful performance of labor by man, has freed it from its original curse. It is now the boon of heaven—the condition of unnumbered blessings. The farmer's calling is full of moral grandeur. He supports the world—is the partner of nature, and peculiarly 'a co-worker with God.' The sun, the atmosphere, the dews, the rains, day and night, the seasons—all the natural agents—are his ministers in the spacious temple of the firmament. Health is the attendant of his labors. The philosophy of nature exercises and exalts the intellect of the intelligent farmer. His moral powers are ennobled by the manifestations of supreme love and wisdom in every thing around him—in the genial air, the opening bud, the delicate flower, the growing and the ripening fruit, the stately tree—in vegetable life and beauty springing out of death and decay—and in the wonderful succession and harmony of the seasons:

"These as they change, Almighty Father, these  
Are but the varied God. The rolling year  
Is full of thee."

We are now beholding a mighty moral revolution. Hitherto, glory has been found in the *destruction* rather than the *preservation* of man. The history of our race is a history of wars. An age of peace and philanthropy is arising upon us, in which renown will be sought in usefulness. Justice will yet be fully done to the benefactors of mankind. Young, and Watson, and Clinton, and Buel, and others, both of the dead and the living, who have laid society under the most enduring obligations, will receive their share of the public gratitude. How dim, how fleeting is the fame of the mere warrior, compared with that of the philanthropist. What wasting battles, what fields enriched with carnage, what spoils of victory, or what splendid triumphs, could confer the lasting glory of De Witt Clinton!—*Selected.*

RELIGION purifies the feeling and temper of a man, and lifts him far above ordinary mortals in all his conceptions. William Wirt always appeared more than mortal, though I do believe the world over-rated his talents,—for this reason, that they so much love the purity of the man. Religion is everything to a woman. Nothing is more disgusting than a syllable of disrespect uttered against institutions which are the stay and staff of woman. A woman never appears so lovely as when she is at her prayers. A mother's word, a mother's prayers have more sway over the son, than all the homilies of the pulpit. The simplest phrases from her will draw a tear that no eloquence can bring forth.

How many hundreds of human beings in this world, have died in poverty and wretchedness, from the fact of their being taught that *labor was degrading*?

**Improvement.**

Every thing in life, independent for its exercise upon intelligence and skill, is susceptible of improvement; and for aught that human sagacity can determine, of indefinite improvement. Who in respect to any art or science is competent to say, there is the end? It is only they who, through ignorance or indolence, or prejudice or obstinacy, choose to remain at the bottom of the hill, who see nothing beyond them, and pretend that they can go no farther. But those brave minds, who have struggled up the first summits, rugged and difficult as the ascent may have been, see a wide prospect and an expanding horizon before them. It is with them as with the traveller in the Alps; other and loftier summits, as he ascends, present themselves to his view, showing their bright peaks glistening in the sunbeams, stimulating his generous ambition with an irresistible impulse, and inviting him onward to bolder efforts and nobler triumphs. Agriculture then admits of improvement. Its improvement depends on the intelligence and skill which are brought to bear upon it.—'There is no art or pursuit, where intelligence and skill find more scope for exercise, or more occasion to call them out and to tax them to the extent of their power.—*Selected.*

**REMEDY FOR THE BOTS.**—The Southern Cultivator says, that strong tea made of common garden sage, is an effectual remedy for the bots. A branch of sage chopped into the feed of horses once a week, will prevent the bots altogether.

**Another Remedy.**—A strong decoction of tansey tea; bruise and press out the juice, and drench with a quart at a time.

My SYSTEM is to work a tree just as I do the corn plant; the one as an annual, the other as a perennial; give the tree all the cultivation it is to have while young, and when the tree puts on the appearance of premature decay, I give it a coat of manure, spread upon the surface of the ground: this I apply in the fall of the year, always preferring long to short manure, and when ashes are deemed necessary I have put them on in the spring.—*Selected.*

**LIGHTNING.**—Prof. Olmstead has kept an account of the number of deaths by steam and lightning respectively, which have been reported in the newspapers the last year.—The result shows that more lives are destroyed by lightning than by accidents arising from the use of steam.—*New Haven Register.*

The N. H. Argus talks about a "spear" of grass measuring "six feet twelve inches and a half." It reminds us of a certain deacon's answer to "what's the time?" after he had for the first time mounted a new watch.—"It wants," said he, "sixty-three minutes of half past seven!"

'Small potatoes,' it is said, will be the result of the drought at the South.

**BANK NOTE TABLE.**

CORRECTED FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

Michigan.		Pitt. Relief N	11 dis
F. & M. B'k,	par	Erie Relief Notes,	25 dis
B'k of St. Clair,	par	New York, New Jersey	
Mich. Insurance Co.	par	and New England,	par
Oakland County b'k,	—	Bank of Buffalo,	5 dis
River Raisin b'k,	par	Clinton County,	50 dis
Mer. b'k Jack. co	broke	Watervliet	50 dis
Bank of Michigan	75 dis	Commer. b'k Buff.	35 dis
State Scrip,	13 to 20 dis	Com. b'k Oswego,	50 dis
Ohio.		Bank of Lyons,	50 dis
Specie paying bk's	1 dis	B'k America, Buff.	40 dis
B'k of Cincinnati,	broke	B'k Commerce, do	40 dis
Chillicothe,	10 dis	B'k of Oswego,	40 dis
Cleveland,	55 dis	B'k of Lodi,	5 dis
Com. Bank Sciota,	50 dis	Binghampton,	40 dis
Lake Erie,	30 dis	Cattaraugus County,	40 dis
Far's B'k, Canton	60 dis	Erie, do	50 dis
Granville,	80 dis	Mech. B'k Buff.	50 dis
Hamilton,	50 dis	Mer. Ex. B'k,	50 dis
Lancaster,	50 dis	Millers b'k Clyde,	50 dis
M. & Trader's Cin.	15 dis	Phoenix b'k Buff.	40 dis
Manhattan,	90 dis	Tonawanda,	40 dis
Miami Exp. Co.	75 dis	U. S. b'k Buffalo	35 dis
Urbana B'king Co.	75 dis	Western N. Y.	35 dis
Indiana.		Staten Island,	55 dis
St. b'k & Branches,	3 dis	Olean,	40 dis
State Scrip,	50 dis	Allegany County,	60 dis
Illinois.		St. Law. (Stock and	
State Bank,	65 dis	Real Estate Notes,) 60 dis	
Shawnee Town,	65 dis	St. Law. st'k notes,	80 dis
Kentucky.		State b'k, Buffalo,	75 dis
All good Banks	4 dis	Wash. b'k N. Y.	75 dis
Pennsylvania.		Union b'k Buff.	30 dis
Specie paying,	1 dis	Canada.	
Erie,	6 dis	All	3 to 3 dis
Wisconsin.		Frie and Marine Insu.	
		Insurance Co. Checks,	4 dis

**YPSILANTI HORTICULTURAL GARDEN AND NURSERY.**

This establishment now comprises fourteen acres, closely planted with trees and plants, in the different stages of their growth. Twenty thousand trees are now of a suitable size for setting.

The subscribers offer to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, and Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, Splendid Peonies, Double Dahlias, &c.—The subscribers have also a large Green House, well filled with choice and select plants in a good condition.

All orders by mail or otherwise, will be promptly attended to, and trees carefully selected and packed in mate; and if desired, delivered at the depot in Ypsilanti. Catalogues can be had at the Nursery.

E. D. & Z. K. LAY  
Ypsilanti, April 25, 1843.

**1843.****LAWSON, HOWARD & CO.****PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,**

(At the Ware-house lately occupied by W. T. Penne, foot of Shelby street.) **DETROIT;**

Will make liberal cash advances, on Flour, Ashes and other Produce consigned to them for sale or shipment to Eastern Markets, and will contract for the transportation of the same. 6-ly

Also, will make like advances and contracts at the Ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, Jackson.

**PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!!**

The best patterns of Small and Breaking-Up Ploughs can be found at the Jackson Steam Furnace. Jackson, April 1, 1843.

**FRESH** Farm and Garden Seeds, warranted of the first quality, for sale by DIXON & GRUBB, No. 6 Main street, St. Louis, Missouri.

The collection consists of Farm and Garden Seeds—Red and White Clover, Lucerne (or French Clover,) English Perennial, Rye Grass, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top or Herds Grass. Also: Mangel Wurtzel and French Sugar Beet, Ruta Baga Turnep, &c.—and a variety of Agricultural Implements, &c., for sale at the **MISSOURI SEED STORE.**



## MISCELLANEOUS.

## To Boys.

Boys, listen to us a moment. Do you wish to become good men and influential citizens? Do you wish to command the respect of the wise and good? Then abstain from all that is evil. Go not into improper society; use no profane or indecent words; speak no falsehood; never cheat; never lie; be perfectly honest. Remember your conduct now will have an influence over your life. If you are virtuous and improve your time in useful pursuits, we have no hesitancy in saying, that if you live you will become monuments to society. On the contrary, if you yield to bad examples and influences, have no regard to virtue or truth, break the Sabbath, wander about with the profane and idle, during your leisure evenings, we tell you plainly that it will prove your ruin. Be careful then to do right, to have the fear of God before you, and to walk in the paths of integrity. Then your early days will be precursors of a glorious manhood, and a useful and happy life.—*Selected.*

**SIZE OF THE GLOBE.**—Were we to take a station on the top of a mountain, and survey the surrounding landscape, we should perceive an extent of view stretching 40 miles in every direction, forming a circle of 80 miles in diameter and 250 in circumference, and comprising an area of 5000 square miles. But such an object forms no more than a 40,000th part of the globe: so that before we can acquire an adequate conception of its magnitude, we must conceive 40,000 landscapes of similar extent to pass in review before us; and were a scene of the magnitude now stated to pass before us every hour, till all the diversified scenery of the earth were brought under our view, and were twelve hours a day allotted for the observation, it would require nine years and forty-eight days before the whole surface could be contemplated.—*Selected.*

**POLITENESS.**—The Cincinnati Message relates the following incident: "A young man of our acquaintance from a neighboring town, went into a store in this city a few days since to purchase some goods. Being rather ordinarily dressed, the dapper clerk behind the counter, presuming he was some country greenhorn who only wanted to enquire the price of a paper of pins, turned his back upon him and left him to find his way out of the store as he came in, unnoticed. The same young man passed into the next store, was treated gentlemanly, purchased \$5,000 worth of goods, and paid the cash for them."

**HUMBLE VIRTUE.**—Flowers have bloomed on our prairies, and passed away, from age to age, unseen by man, and multitudes of virtues have been acted out in obscure places, without note or admiration. The sweetness of both has gone up to heaven.—*Selected.*

"Independent farmers are every where the basis of society."

## Health.

DR. BEAUMONT, of the United States Army, gives the following important rules:

1. Bulk, or food possessing a due proportion of innutritious matter, is best calculated to preserve the permanent welfare of the organs of digestion, and the general health of the system.

2. The food should be plainly and simply prepared, with no other seasoning than a little salt, or occasionally a very little vinegar.

3. Full and deliberate mastication or chewing is of great importance.

4. Swallowing the food slowly, or in small quantities, and at short intervals, is very necessary.

5. A quantity not exceeding the real wants of the economy is of prime importance to health.

6. Solid aliment, thoroughly masticated, is far more salutary than soups, broths, &c.

7. Fat meat, butter, and oily substances of every kind, are difficult of digestion, offensive to the stomach, and tend to derange that organ, and induce disease.

8. Spices, pepper, stimulating and heating condiments of every kind, retard digestion, and injure the stomach.

9. Coffee and tea debilitate the stomach and impair digestion.

10. Alcohol, whether in the form of distilled spirits, wine, beer, cider, or any other intoxicating liquors, impairs digestion, debilitates the stomach, and if persevered in for a short time, always induces a morbid state of that organ.

11. Narcotics of every kind impair digestion, debilitate the stomach, and tend to disease.

12. Simple water is the only fluid called for by the wants of the system; artificial drinks are more or less injurious, some more so than others, but none can claim exemption from the general charge.

13. Gentle exercise after eating promotes digestion more than indolent inactivity or rest. Violent exercise, with a full stomach, is injurious.

14. Sleep, soon after eating, retards digestion, and leads to debility and derangement of the stomach.

15. Anger, fear, grief, and other strong emotions, disturb digestion, impair the functional powers of the stomach, and deteriorate the secretions generally.

**GENUINE ELOQUENCE.**—A stump orator, in the south-west, uses the following appropriate language: "If I'm elected to this office, I will represent my constituents as the sea represents the earth, or the night contrasts with the day. I will uplift human society, clean all its parts, and screw it together again. I will correct all abuses, purge out all corruption, and go through the enemies of our party, like a rat through a new cheese.—My chief recommendations are, that at the public dinner given to——, I ate more than any two men at the table; at the late election I put in three votes for the party; I've just bought a new suit of clothes which will do to wear to Congress, and I've got the handsomest sister in old Kentucky!"

## THE MARKETS.

Michigan Farmer Office,  
JACKSON, Sept. 16, 1843.

THE weather has been unfavorable during the week. But little Wheat has been brought into Market—the price varying from 45 to 50 cents, according to quality.

FLOUR retails at \$3 25. No large lots changing hands, but considerable quantities are daily arriving for transportation per Rail-road.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 16.

The Canal receipts to-day, are 1,605 bushels Wheat, 3,463 barrels Flour, and 4,550 of Corn. Wheat sells at 70 a 71 cents. Flour \$3.56. Corn 33 cents.

BUFFALO, Sept. 15.

Considerable sales of wheat are making at 76 and 77 cents, and one prime lot of Monroe, 2000 bush, brought 78 cents—180 bbls. Monroe Mills flour \$3.88. Various parcels of other western at \$3.75. Corn 36 cents. —*Adv.*

ALBANY, Sept. 13.

FLOUR—The market is higher to-day: Genesee is selling at \$4 62 1-2, Ohio and Michigan 6d under; Southern qualities are selling at a small reduction, sales at \$4 75 a \$4 87 1-2.

GRAIN—The last sale of Illinois Wheat was at \$1. Rye has sold at 60 cents. Corn very dull at 55 a 56 cts. Oats 25 a 28 cents. All descriptions of coarse grains are dull.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 13.

FLOUR—The market is higher to-day; Genesee is selling at \$4 62 1-2, and Ohio and Michigan 6d under.

GRAIN—The last sale of Illinois wheat was at \$1.—Corn very dull at 55 a 56c.

## COTSWOLD SHEEP.

THE subscriber has a number of pure Cotswold Bucks and Ewes (from six months to 4 years old,) which he would dispose of to breeders in this State, very reasonable, as he is anxious to introduce this valuable breed to Western Farmers. Farmers and breeders will do well to avail themselves of this favorable opportunity, and make early application, as the demand for this breed is very great from other States. The subscriber would either sell, or let the Rams for the season.

He will also have ready for delivery in about four weeks, some pure, full-blooded BERKSHIRE PIGS, from imported stock. Price, \$10 per head.

Application to be made (post paid) to  
GEO. HENTIG,  
Sept. 6, 1843. Marshall, Calhoun Co.

## LEATHER.

THE subscriber has now on hand, and is receiving, a complete assortment of LEATHER, consisting of Sole Leather, Slaughter and Spanish Leather, Calf and Kip Skins, Band and Harness Leather;

all of which will be sold at Detroit prices, being the largest, cheapest and best assortment ever offered in the interior of this State.

This Leather will be exchanged for Hides, Produce, or Cash, on better terms than ever before offered in Jackson.

W. PARKER.  
Jackson, Sept. 14, 1843. 15-2i

## CASH FOR WHEAT AND FLOUR!

THE Subscribers will pay CASH for Wheat and Flour, at the ware-house of SACKETT & EVERETT, near the Rail-road Depot, Jackson.

LAWSON, HOWARD & Co.  
August 25, 1843.

## A CARD.

D. D. T. MOORE takes this method to inform his friends, former patrons, and the business community of Jackson and adjoining counties, that he is again prepared to execute all kinds of

Plain and Fancy Book and Job Printing.

His personal attention and labor will be bestowed upon the business with which he may be favored: and, with the aid of experience and industry, he hopes to merit and receive a share of patronage.

Office in the brick block (third story, front room,) one door east of the American Hotel, Main st., Jackson.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.  
September 1, 1843.